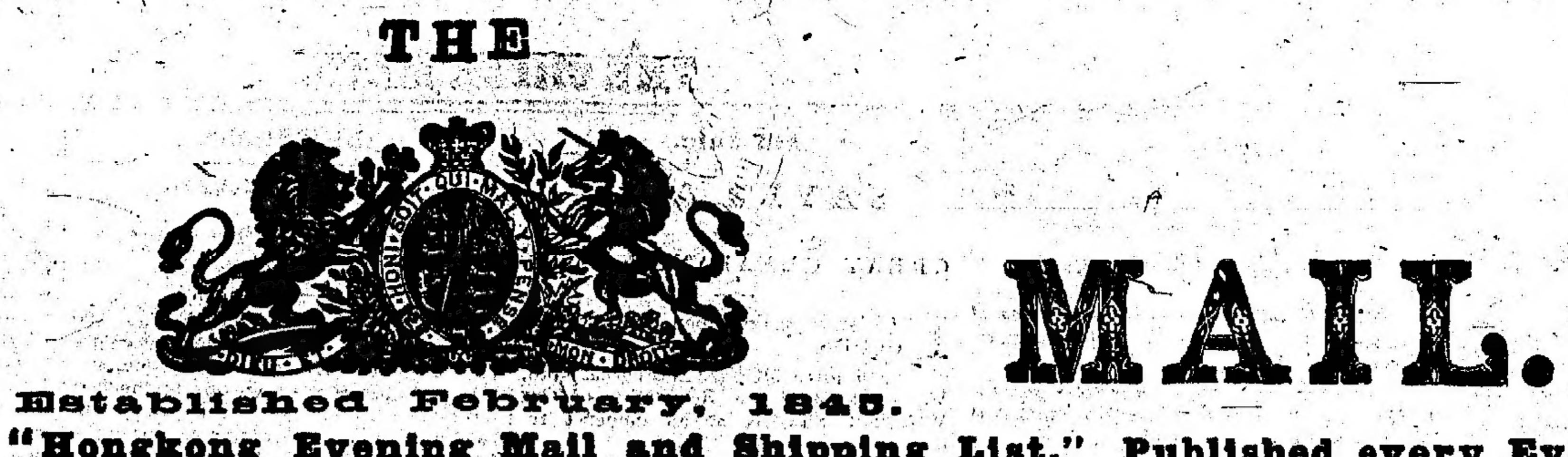


CHINA



Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4266.

號三月三日七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

日九月正年五丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STEPHEN, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, Hinde & Co., 2, Old Jewry. H. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUINSAY & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., FOOCHOW, HEDGES & Co., SHANGHAI, LEE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, MANILA, O. HARRISON & Co., MOSCO, L. A. DA GAMA.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (On account of the concerned,) ON

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at Noon,—At the Godowns of Messrs DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co., 8 chests Malwa OPIUM.

E. S. S. "Kesgar."

(More or less damaged by sea water.) TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

H. N. MOODY, auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877. mcl5

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., at Brooke Cottage, the Residence of GEO. ARBER, Esq.—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Dining-room, Sitting-room, and Bed-room Furniture.

Catalogues of which will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877. mcl5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HORSES, PONIES & CARRIAGES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Fountain, opposite the CITY HALL, (granted by kind permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police), on

MONDAY,

the 5th March, 1877, at 4.30 p.m.—THE CELEBRATED RACER and Quiet Hack, the Brown Australian Gelding

"THE BABE"

The Australian Racer

"TARTAR"

The Well-known Racing Ponies "SANTA CLAUS," "FLEETWING," "TWINKLE," "DAYBREAK."

Also,

A pair of Due Shanghai CARRIAGE PONIES, Well Matched, Good Trotters, and thoroughly broken to Harness.

A PONY and TRAP.

One 4-wheelled CARRIAGE, suitable for Two Ponies, with Summer and Winter Covers.

And any other Lots that may offer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877. mcl5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 10th March, 1877, at Noon, on the Premises (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale).—

A portion of that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 174, abutting on the North side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 170, and measuring thereon forty-five feet, on the South side on the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 174 and measuring thereon forty-five feet on the East side thereof on Peal Street, and measuring thereon twenty-nine feet, and on the West side thereof on Stavely Street and measuring thereon twenty-nine feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 1817 square feet and is known as No. 8 Peal Street, together with the three-storyed TENEMENT or DWELLING HOUSE erected thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, \$15 58.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk to the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877. mcl5

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1874. ap28

NAVAL CONTRACT, 1877-8.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be Received by the Undersigned, until Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1877, from Persons desirous of SUPPLYING the following ARTICLES for the use of H. M. Navy for the year 1877-8, viz.—

FRESH BEEF RAISINS
FRESH VEGETABLES WATER
RICE SOFT BREAD
SUGAR BISCUIT

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

J. BREMNER,
Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong, February 28, 1877. mcl6

BANK.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SIMMONS, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq.

A. MCIVOR, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.

S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.

ED. TOBIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 18, 1874.

Intimations.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

ENDERS for the Construction of SEVEN BOATS for the Spanish Men-of-war will be RECEIVED at This Office until Noon of the 4th day of March next.

Conditions, Plans, &c., are exposed at the same for the information of persons wishing to make proposals.

A. FARAUZO,
Comodoro para Spain.
Hongkong, February 22, 1877. mcl6

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

BY Order of the Board of Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we have ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

Until Further Notice the Office of the Company will remain at No. 18, Praya Central.

Mr. G. V. SMITH is authorized to sign Bills of Lading.

Concurrent Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For Security's sake Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Parties wishing to have any Lots included in the Sale will please send in particulars as soon as possible.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 27, 1877. mcl6

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

日九月正年五丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (\$1) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBOLDI" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended EXHIBITION, that

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

On THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. TIGRE, Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPICE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Speds and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 7th March, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship TRAFANCORE, Captain BARATTI, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MOYER, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

mcl8

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1877, at 9 A.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mtsu Shih S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th March. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 20, 1877.

mcl8

To Let.

To Let.

No. 8, PRINCE TERRACE, ELM STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

To Let.

The House No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, at present in the occupation of the E. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

To Let.

The PREMIERS No. 35, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the H. TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

To Let.

HOTEL No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

Hause No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

Hause No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EBB, furnished and unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

To Let.

The Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road.

Apply to

Douglas Lafrat & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1876.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS POUNDS.

THE Under-signed are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsadas, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 per Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents: Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Under-signed, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Under-signed are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Under-signed, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Under-signed having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fires Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Under-signed Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Under-signed have been appointed Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1874.

TO LET.

The Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road.

Apply to

Douglas Lafrat & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

To Let.

The Premises No. 35, Queen's Road,

at present in the occupation of the H. TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

To Let.

HOTEL No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

Hause No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

Hause No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EBB, furnished and unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

To Let.

The Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road.

Apply to

Douglas Lafrat & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

In Order to make room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, we shall offer the Remainder of our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 10 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 50 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 65 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES', BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMANTS. Comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SATIN, GOOD and OTHER USEFUL GOODS are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, we beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 28th.

It is required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 per Single Life.

For Rates of

Intimations.

Intimations.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PARISIAN KNIFE POLISH FOR THE PARISIAN KNIFE
MAKERS, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
WELLINGTON KNIFE BOARDERS. KNIVES CONSTRUCTED
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT SHEEN EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. 100, 200, 300, 400, 500,
600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300.
1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000.
2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800,
2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600,
3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400,
4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200,
5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000,
6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800,
6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600,
7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400,
8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200,
9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000,
10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700,
10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400,
11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100,
12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800,
12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500,
13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200,
14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800, 14900,
15000, 15100, 15200, 15300, 15400, 15500, 15600,
15700, 15800, 15900, 16000, 16100, 16200, 16300,
16400, 16500, 16600, 16700, 16800, 16900, 17000,
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20600, 20700, 20800, 20900, 21000, 21100, 21200,
21300, 21400, 21500, 21600, 21700, 21800, 21900,
22000, 22100, 22200, 22300, 22400, 22500, 22600,
22700, 22800, 22900, 23000, 23100, 23200, 23300,
23400, 23500, 23600, 23700, 23800, 23900, 24000,
24100, 24200, 24300, 24400, 24500, 24600, 24700,
24800, 24900, 25000, 25100, 25200, 25300, 25400,
25500, 25600, 25700, 25800, 25900, 26000, 26100,
26200, 26300, 26400, 26500, 26600, 26700, 26800,
26900, 27000, 27100, 27200, 27300, 27400, 27500,
27600, 27700, 27800, 27900, 28000, 28100, 28200,
28300, 28400, 28500, 28600, 28700, 28800, 28900,
29000, 29100, 29200, 29300, 29400, 29500, 29600,
29700, 29800, 29900, 30000, 30100, 30200, 30300,
30400, 30500, 30600, 30700, 30800, 30900, 31000,
31100, 31200, 31300, 31400, 31500, 31600, 31700,
31800, 31900, 32000, 32100, 32200, 32300, 32400,
32500, 32600, 32700, 32800, 32900, 33000, 33100,
33200, 33300, 33400, 33500, 33600, 33700, 33800,
33900, 34000, 34100, 34200, 34300, 34400, 34500,
34600, 34700, 34800, 34900, 35000, 35100, 35200,
35300, 35400, 35500, 35600, 35700, 35800, 35900,
36000, 36100, 36200, 36300, 36400, 36500, 36600,
36700, 36800, 36900, 37000, 37100, 37200, 37300,
37400, 37500, 37600, 37700, 37800, 37900, 38000,
38100, 38200, 38300, 38400, 38500, 38600, 38700,
38800, 38900, 39000, 39100, 39200, 39300, 39400,
39500, 39600, 39700, 39800, 39900, 40000, 40100,
40200, 40300, 40400, 40500, 40600, 40700, 40800,
40900, 41000, 41100, 41200, 41300, 41400, 41500,
41600, 41700, 41800, 41900, 42000, 42100, 42200,
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55600, 55700, 55800, 55900, 56000, 56100, 56200,
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57000, 57100, 57200, 57300, 57400, 57500, 57600,
57700, 57800, 57900, 58000, 58100, 58200, 58300,
58400, 58500, 58600, 58700, 58800, 58900, 59000,
59100, 59200, 59300, 59400, 59500, 59600, 59700,
59800, 59900, 60000, 60100, 60200, 60300, 60400,
60500, 60600, 60700, 60800, 60900, 61000, 61100,
61200, 61300, 61400, 61500, 61600, 61700, 61800,
61900, 62000, 62100, 62200, 62300, 62400, 62500,
62600, 62700, 62800, 62900, 63000, 63100, 63200,
63300, 63400, 63500, 63600, 63700, 63800, 63900,
64000, 64100, 64200, 64300, 64400, 64500, 64600,
64700, 64800, 64900, 65000, 65100, 65200, 65300,
65400, 65500, 65600, 65700, 65800, 65900, 66000,
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Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Ohs. J. GAUPP & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
etc., &c., &c.,
Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately
rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at
reasonable rates and with despatch.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

**IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES
AND PERFUMES.**

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

**AH YON,
SHIP'S COMPAJADORE AND
STEVEDORE,**
No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice,
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,
PENANG.**

THIS Municipal Commissioners of Penang
are desirous of receiving DESIGNS
for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to
be erected on the ground on the east side
of the Esplanade situated between the latter
and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed
\$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of
\$400 for the best and most suitable Design
with Specifications; and competitors have
the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying
out the work.

The Design, accompanied with all docu-
ments, are to be sent to the Municipal Office
Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners
at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,
Municipal Secretary,
Penang, Municipal Office,
The 21st September, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

RHOM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscription,
which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco
and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mr CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for
the AMERICAN SHIPMATEERS' ASSOCIA-
TION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Authority given Mr Alfred Hees
to sign our Firm by Procuration has
been withdrawn.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

Mrs. FERNAND Nissen has been com-
pelled to retire from our Firm in
consequence of failing health, and his in-
terest and responsibility ceased on the 31st
December last.

Ms. NICOLAUS August Siebs has been
authorized to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of
our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November,
1876, and until further notice, the
BUSINESS of the abovesigned DISPEN-
SARY will be carried on by the Under-
signed.

WILLIAM ORTISSHAWNE,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THIS Partnership hitherto existing
between the Undersigned, under the
name of MESTERN & HULME, has this day
been dissolved by lapse of time, and the
signature of the Firm will henceforth be
used for the Liquidation only.

**O. J. MESTERN,
W. HULME.**

Canton, December 8, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

**ERNEST WASSELL & Co.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.**

I HAVE This Day Established myself as
PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of
Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the
Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG
PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., under the above Style.
ERNEST WASSELL,
Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

LOST at the Tarento Calico Ball, a
FINE WHITE RHAMPOOR CHUDDAH
SHAWL, Double Size, no mark in either
Corner. The shawl taken in mistake has
mark "R.E." in Yellow Silk in one Corner.
The Lady will oblige by returning it to
the CLUB PORTER, when her own will be
recovered.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I HAVE This Day Received instructions
to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 6th March, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at
the Godowns of Messrs RUSSELL & Co.,
Praya Central.

(For account of the concerned,) Ex "Edward James,"
1,610 bags FLOUR, different marks.
(More or less damaged by sea water.)

AFTER WHICH
At the Godowns of Messrs RUSSELL & Co.,
Wanchi.

Ex "Aiden Beeze,"
500 bags FLOUR, different marks.
(More or less damaged by sea water.)

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 1. 7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS,

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be de-
patched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on MONDAY, the 2nd April,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
to Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connections are made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day: all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.
B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

NEHRMAN GIBSON, American barque,
Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg
& Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. F.
Wesenberg.—Siemsen & Co.

ALDEN BEEZE, American barque, Captain
S. Noyes.—Rosario & Co.

TYRWHIT, British ship, Captain Robt.
Goldie.—Meyer & Co.

FORWORM, German 3-m. schooner, Capt.
G. Schweer.—Malchais & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL, British barque,
Captain Wm. Sivertson.—Siemsen & Co.

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain
David Plumer.—Siemsen & Co.

ORANGE GROVE, British barque, Captain
A. Longmuir.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

TUTTOCGOUM, British schooner, Capt.
S. Masson.—Chinese.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2, Tching Tsing, Chinese P. C.,
from a cruise.

March 3, Tsimshui, U.S. Flag-ship, 2800
gns guns, 1800 h.p., J. Young, Singapore

Feb. 14, Lubtan 23, and Manila 28.

March 3, Tew, British steamer, 583

J. E. Pender, Foochow Feb. 28, Amoy
Mar. 1, and Swatow 2, General.—DOUGLAS
LAPRAIK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 3, Salvador, for Amoy.

3, Albatross, for Whampoa.

8, H.M.S. Himalaya, for Singapore

etc.

3, Tching Tsing, for Canton.

8, Asia, for Newchwang.

8, Ocean, for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

3, Gungo, for Amoy.

Cleared.

Bertha, for Haiphong.

Typhoid, for Swatow.

François I., for Saigon.

Albatross, for Swatow.

Zamboung, for Amoy.

ARRIVED.

Per Yesso, from Coast Ports, Revd. J.

Wolfe, Mears Smith, Tolson, and Aline,

and 120 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Oceanic, for Yokohama, Mrs Good-

sich and child, Mrs J. Middleton, Mears

W., Dr Russell, J. A. Blegg, J. E. Morrison

and servant, M. Ullmann, and Alexander
Center. For San Francisco, Dr. Geo.
Dods and wife and 2 children, Mr. S.
Shillaber and wife and servant, Mrs Gray,
and 415 Chinese. For Liverpool, Colonel
J. Y. Moggridge, etc.

Per Gungo, for Rangoon, 100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Zamboanga, for Amoy, 1 European.

Per Basutong, for Swatow, &c., 100

Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The U. S. Flag-ship *Tennessee* reports:

First part of voyage light N.W. winds and
fine weather, latterly fresh N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Yesso* reports: Foo-

how to Swatow fine weather with light
moderate winds. Swatow to Hongkong

cloudy weather with moderate monsoon.

In Amoy.—Strs. Yangtze and Chinkiang.

In Swatow.—Strs. Ningpo and Norona. On

the 1st March, S. S. *Lector* left Amoy for

Tamshui; on the 2nd, S. S. *Douglas* left

S. S. *Fugue* off Breaker Point, bound

North.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right

Reverend Bishop of Victoria: The Rev. R.

Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.

On the First and Third Sundays in each Month.—

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and

Celebration of the Holy Communion.

On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month.—

At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and

Celebration of the Holy Communion.

On all Sundays

The following is a list of the naval and military officers and troops who departed in the *Himalaya* this morning.—Royal Navy: Commander W. Stewart; Lieutenants—O. Webb, W. T. Clark, J. Phillips, H. B. Anson, E. A. Bolitho, and G. E. Harrison; Sub-Lieutenants—James G. Towneley, and Charles E. Baxter; Surgeons—A. C. Qualey, James Simons, R. A. Breton, and W. C. Sandy; Assistant Pharmacists—C. Jeffreys, Thomas Guard, and W. A. Harvey; Engineers—B. Kelly, G. E. Bascombe, Stephen Sheldon, O. Tollemache, and E. J. Hayman; Assistant Engineers—Richard J. Hamm, and H. T. Walton; Midshipmen—Chas S. Smith; Gunner—Philip Cox; Boatswains—William Cousins, B. Crofton, and J. A. Mahoney; Carpenter—Henry Dye; and 172 seamen and marines. Military: Sub-Lieut. Clark (to join his regiment in Ceylon); Surgeon-Major Wilson; Royal Artillery—Sergeant-Belts and two children, one gunner and six children. H. M. 25th Regiment—Sergents-T. Stait and Coniston, 8 men, and 3 women. Army Hospital Corps—Colour-Sergeant Fone, wife and children; Colour-Sergeant-Walton, wife and children.

Police Intelligence.

(Before, James Russell, Esq.)

March 3, 1877.

ASSAULT.

James Riddings, chief officer of the British ship *Tyburnia*, was summoned by Yew Afong, a tailor, for an assault, by pushing him into the harbour, thereby endangering his life. The complainant stated that on the 1st instant, he went on board to collect debts. The 3rd mate owed him \$3.50 for a white jacket which he had ordered last February. The complainant took the jacket on board, but the 3rd mate demanded a cumshaw of another jacket before he would pay the \$3.50. The jacket produced was intended as a cumshaw, and he went with it on board but the man said he had no money and the complainant would not give up the cumshaw jacket. The defendant was standing near and said "cumshaw must have jacket, you have made a good business here." The complainant said he had made little money, and that he had lost by some of the clothes sold. The defendant then wanted to take the jacket from him, but he refused. The defendant then gave him a push and he fell overboard. He was picked up by a boatwoman when he was nearly insensible. He could not swim. When he was rescued, somebody on board gave him some brandy and he began to vomit a quantity of water. —Leung Anui, the boatwoman, deposed that she took the complainant on board and saw him fall into the water, and she picked him up. There was an open place to discharge cargo, but witness could not see how he fell, nor did she see what occurred. —The defendant stated that he was not present when the man fell into the water. He was in the saloon at the time, and could not possibly see the complainant. He asked him to give him the jacket, but did not directly or indirectly push him in any way, nor did he touch the jacket at all.—Frederick Hughes, the steward of the ship, proved that the only persons who were near the complainant at the time he was at the gangway were himself and the cook, and he swore that neither he nor the cook touched him. To the best of his belief, the complainant slipped and fell overboard. The defendant was not near them at all, and could not have pushed the complainant overboard. Witness did not see the defendant until the Chinaman had fallen overboard, and he then came to enquire how he fell overboard. There was a piece of copper-plate on one side of the gangway, and a ladder was hanging close by. The complainant had to step a little to the side to get on to the ladder.—Henry Courtney, a cook on board the *Tyburnia*, stated that he saw the Chinaman go round the gangway to get the ladder. He slipped and witness threw up his arms round him. He would have taken witness with him if the latter had not let him go. The defendant was not near till the man was in the water.—The defendant was discharged.

A STRAGGLER.

Levy Thompson, seaman, *Bells of Oregon*, was charged with having broken his leave. Ordered to be taken on board his ship.

FEROIOUS DOG.

Mr Framiss Hormusjee, a merchant, was summoned by Mr Thos. Lee Bowler, with keeping an unmuzzled ferocious dog which was in the habit of attacking and worrying other dogs. When the case was called on, the defendant begged to withdraw the charge, though he had taken a great deal of trouble to get out a summons yesterday, having had to lay an information.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

Wat Aping and Chan Ahang, watchmen in the employ of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., were summoned by Cheung Chu Ting, keeper of the Chiu Wo chandler's shop at Tung Lung Chan, for an assault. The complainant stated that he was stevedore to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and had been residing at East Point for the whole of his life. He knew the 1st defendant as a watchman to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. for several years. On the 21st February last, the complainant went to the Tung Hing Theatre. The two defendants came there afterwards and looked about. The 1st defendant came up to him presently, and asked him if he had seen a man named "A'in," and he replied that he had just seen him but did not know where he had gone. Shortly afterwards the complainant saw that the 1st defendant had hold of a man who had a long coat on, who that man was complainant could not tell, nor did he know what had become of him. The 1st defendant then came up to the complainant and took hold of him by the queue. He asked him what he did that for, and whether he had a warrant. The 2nd defendant was there also and they gave him no reason, but told him to go with them. They afterwards told him that he was suspected of stealing a box which was afterwards found in Atina's house. The complainant then said "you know me very well. I am a business man, and not a thief." The 1st defendant then pulled him hard by the queue and slapped him on the face. A friend of his interfered, but the 1st defendant said it was none of his business. Neither of the defendants was in uniform. The defendants then took him by the queue from the theatre to the station of Jardine's watchmen at East Point. When at the Club, the complainant asked him to let go his queue, but the 1st defendant replied "you are too saucy, we will make you ashamed." So he continued to lead him along the street by the queue until they reached East Point, when the 1st defendant passed him in the room under his watch of

the 2nd defendant. A three-striped watchman then came and said he was not the man wanted and that he might go away. The head European watchman then came and said the same to him. On the way to East Point, the complainant met a Sikh policeman and complained to him, but he did not understand. An European policeman was also appealed to, but he took no heed.—A lot of evidence was taken, and it appeared that a box was stolen on the 21st February from the grocer's quarters and it was afterwards found in Atina's house. As Atina was known to have gone to the Theatre, the defendants were sent to get hold of him, but instead of him the defendants brought the complainant and another man. They were told to go away alone, and the 1st defendant was fined \$1 by Captain Glover for this. The Magistrate told Newman, the head watchman, that the money had better be given back to the man, as the Magistrate was going to deal with the defendants. In answer to the Court, Newman said none of the watchmen in the employ of Messrs Jardine, Matheson were sworn in as Special Constables. The defendants were fined \$10 each.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

Tung Aki, a master shroff and four others and a married woman, were charged with gambling on the top floor of No. 96 Wellington Street. The defendants were arrested on a warrant issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police at the instance of an informer named Che Aying. When the warrant was executed, however, no gambling was found to have been going on, and the woman was arrested in her own room, which was partitioned off. There were also found no implements of gaming other than dominoes and three dice, together with a number of tin stakes. The 8th defendant said he was servant to Mr May, of St. Paul's College, and he went to collect a debt of \$1. The case was remanded till Monday next.

SWATOW.

28th Feb.
Charters effected: British, barque Jane Woodburn, 299 tons, to Channel for order, £1 to United Kingdom, £3 8s. per ton, if to Continent, £2 13s. per ton.

Arrivals during the past week.—Feb. 22, Leonor from Coast Ports, and Norna from Hongkong; 23, Yessie from Hongkong; 24, Cheang Hock Kian from Amoy; 25, Haile from Coast Ports; 26, Leonor from Hongkong.

Departures during the past week.—Feb. 22, Leonor for Hongkong; 23, Cleante for Canton, and Yesso for Coast Ports; 24, Norna for Hongkong; 25, Albatros for Hongkong; 26, Oceanus for Takao, and Haile for Hongkong; 27, Cheang H. Kian for Hongkong; 28, Leonor for Coast Ports.

Vessels in Swatow.—Sailing vessels, (British) "Hilda" and "Jazz Woodburn;" (German) "Hans," "Paradies" and "Godfrey."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROTESTANT AND ROMISH FORCES OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

SIR.—Your correspondents "M." and "Onlooker" have raised a question of such great interest to those who have the spread of Christianity at heart that I trust the discussion may not be allowed to drop or be lost sight of in unnecessary warmth—whether Protestant Missionaries in China should represent themselves as Ministers of a different Religion from that taught by their Romish Brethren, or whether the true policy would not be to teach that both adore the same God, hold the same Scriptures and trust in the same redemption, differing but in the explanation and understanding of the Doctrines they hold in common.

Already we see sects holding very different beliefs on all save the most vital points, if not on some even of these, uniting together in conferences, &c., and agreeing to in a measure lay aside discussion of the questions on which they cannot but diverge, to unite in common efforts against the common enemy of all, seeing that in such union is strength; and is it too much to ask that this Christian Charity should be carried further, and that all branches of the Christian Church should be brought into alliance, instead of, as heretofore, hindering the cause of Christianity by their fraternal strife? No doubt there are too many Romish doctrines a member of the Church of England cannot hold; but is there wider difference between the High Churchman and the Catholic Priest than between the Calvinist and the Churchman? The time will come no doubt when Chinese Christians must consider what shall be the Catechism of their Church; but has that time arrived? Is it not enough and more than enough to occupy the present workers to proclaim the Trinity, to spread the Scripture and carry simply the Gospel message throughout the land? Might not Missionaries for this time be content to preach the Catholic Church, and leave out of consideration the distinctive features of the various sects which have grown up in it?

And is there not great danger, in the adoption by differing sects of different terms to express one and the same word, that the Chinese will come to look upon the various Missionaries, not as the Ministers of one great Religion, but rather as the emissaries of a number of petty human societies eager for the success of their special lodges but for that only—aged earthly associations zealous for the establishment of their chief's authority rather than for the spread of their Religion? Already you hear of different native churches spoken of by the objectionable names of Huia, the Shangt Hui, Chenchun Hui, the Yau Hui, &c., &c., and hearers taught to know the difference between followers of Paul and followers of Apollos before they have heard the teaching in the name of which these differences have arisen. And the Chinese Government is alarmed, not at the spread of Christianity, which might make its way without their caring, but by the institution of numberless little bodies calling themselves churches under the protection of this or that Foreign Consulate, and the leadership of this or that Foreign Missionary.

Yours very truly,

WILL WISKEK.

China.

TO CHOW.

(Herald.)

H. M. S. *Jay* arrived in port on the 17th instant from Hongkong and Wén Chow, to relieve the *Hornet*, the latter vessel leaving for Hongkong on the following morning—to be paid off.

Jay will, we understand, be

relieved by the *Sheldrake*, a vessel of greater draught. Why our naval wireless patrol in sending gunboats of light draught to deep water stations, and vice versa—is rather puzzling.

The Tartar General is, we believe, about to leave for Peking, for the purpose of obtaining an audience at the Imperial Court. During his absence, the new Viceroy, who is expected at the close of the current month, will officiate temporarily as Mandar commander-in-chief.

Ting Fui is said to be very anxious to complete the proposed telegraph line between Amoy and Formosa; and we understand that Mr Tong King Sing has been commissioned, in conjunction with Tuck Suoy, to give effect to the Governor's scheme.

Rice is, we understand, getting very dear in this province,—owing to the increased demand in the north, and the failure of the local autumnal crops. Well informed natives are of opinion that during the ensuing three months prices will be higher than for years past.

It is understood that the Provincial Government shortly intend sending a number of cadets to Europe, for instruction in the English and French Naval Schools. These youths are at present undergoing a preparatory course at the Manoo Arsenal, in the English and French languages, and the rudiments of navigation.

A gradual deepening of the river abreast of Manoo has been noticed since the great freshets last June. It is now, we understand, a matter of less difficulty to bring large vessels alongside the Arsenal Bond. Nature, therefore, seems to have done something for that useless establishment; while Mandarin has been satisfied with a trumpery dredging machine and a few dollars' worth of bamboo stakes!

A few weeks ago we referred to an alleged disagreement between the Chinese and Spanish Governments. Later advice from Peking state that the German Minister had offered to mediate, and that negotiations had been reopened. We now learn on excellent authority that the provincial officials are very apprehensive of a Spanish descent upon Formosa, and that Ting Fui has ordered the greater portion of the Arsenal Fleet—including the corvette *Yang Wu*, and the new coast defence gunboats *Alpha* and *Beta*—to Taku, for the purpose of repelling the invaders. We believe that hostilities are improbable, though it is not unlikely that Spain has threatened the Chinese. In the event however, of any collision between these powers, there can be no doubt that the sympathies of the entire civilised world would be with China.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

London, Jan. 10th.

The last thing heard of Lord Malborough was that he had enlisted in the artillery, had been rejected by the Colonel, tried again a cavalry regiment where also they would not have him, and that he had then subjoined into the Bankruptcy Court. Of course, in this rather happy conjunction of affairs, it was naturally to be expected that he should think of a wife, and accordingly he was married at a quiet little church in Westminster to the young daughter of Sir George Jenkinson, member for one of the divisions of Gloucestershire; and if the bride is at all like her elder sisters, she too must be a very pretty girl. It sounds curious, but perhaps the respective parents might have thought it was the best thing to do, and that marriage would steady him. Husband and wife are both little better than children, and that in these times is bad. Let us hope for the best.

The first number of Mr Labouchere's new journal, *Truth*, has appeared, and the world has not been set on fire, nor has any one been much excited thereby. When a paper sets out with being libellous and attacking private character, it ought to be clever and amusing, but this cannot be said of *Truth*, at least of its first number. Mr Labouchere has attacked the Empress Eugenie and her mother, going back to old stories, and retailing new ones with an acrimony which, while it has excited indignation, has also made people feel astonished at the writer's motive. The Empress of the French has borne herself with such dignity under misfortune, and has excited so much sympathy from all classes since her residence in this country, that one cannot but wonder at the heat and disposition of a man who can wish to give her pain by reflecting on her birth and her mother's character. To be sure the world pretty well knows Mr Labouchere, and that if he could vent his spite or ill-conditioned temper on anybody with safety, he would do so. True, he was well thrashed once at Hamburgh by a man he had insulted, and he has been cautious since then whom he tackles. But a woman is fair game, and as of course no member of the imperial family or suite can lower his dignity by noticing it, and no Englishman, however much he may burn to do it, will be quite enough to apply his boot to any part of Mr Labouchere's person on account of his attack on the Empress, why the excellent man feels himself no doubt pretty secure. In the same number, there is a gross attack on Sir Alexander Cockburn, who can be allowed to defend himself, if he cares to do so, while the personal squabbles of such *scoundrels* as Mr Labouchere and Sergeant Ballantine only make people laugh sarcastically and think of the pot and the kettle. The other articles in *Truth* are not brilliant, and they are moreover too long—a great fault, because if you weary your readers you do not give them what they want.

Henry Willshire—*for* that among his many allies, such as Captain Wilshire Freeman Leslie, Captain Grantley Gray, Captain Justice, James Harison, the name under which he has figured in a court of justice, &c.—is the son of a well-to-do gentleman farmer at Ubridge in Middlesex. His father died in 1862, and his mother only last year. He entered upon his patrimony at a very early age, having married, when hardly 22, in 1864, a young lady (of 16) of very good family. (I am here quoting from the report of one of the trials in which he figured) "whom after living with her for about three years, he deserted, leaving behind a child of the marriage. This lady afterwards traced her husband to the Isle of Wight, where he was passing himself off as Captain Grantley, and representing himself to be related to the Duke of Grafton." Finding that he was married under this false name to another lady, who by the bye was the sister of a baronet, his wife sued for and obtained a divorce, while his late husband was prosecuted for bigamy at the Old Bailey. "The recorder in awarding him sentence of five years' penal servitude, stated that the case was one of the worst of its kind he had ever heard." My mate fell under the grip of the law on another occasion, when he was tried for forgery, and detained for some months in Newgate. His next appearance in court (only he did not appear) was as respondent in another suit for divorce. Shortly after his emancipation from penal servitude he had married under the name of Willshire a young lady of 16, possessing a little money of her own, and who, upon

his father. The old Peer was delighted, removed his big cigar from his mouth, paid many pretty compliments to the bride, congratulated the bridegroom, and said on parting—"Better than entering the Royal Artillery, George, eh?" I believe he also gave them his blessing, his little all, which was touching, but I am not sure on this point.

Did you ever hear of a club or society of gentlemen who live together at certain periods in the year and style themselves, or rather, the club, "The Irrational Knot"? There is such a body, and a very good set of fellows they are. They had a dinner at Bertaline's Hotel near Leicester Square the other night, and about 22 very amiable "irrationals" and their friends gathered round the board. The members call themselves "links," and address each other as "brother link." The President is "link" and wears a sort of theatrical crown, while other members affect some little singularity of dress. There are speeches, songs and sentiments, and fines are imposed and rigidly enforced on a non-compliance with or infringement of certain rules. A very merry evening may be passed with these "links" of an "irrational Knot."

Paris is alive with scandals, while here we live only on the memory of the past. There has been a dreadful and utterly abominable one lately in the French capital, and the anti-clerical papers hasten to announce that the offender is a pupil and trusted agent of the Jesuits. Then, a French nobleman has been accused of cheating at cards at "The Baby Club," as it is called in the Rue Royale. He, however, has turned the tables on his anonymous calumniator, brought the master before the police, and there are great hopes of the affair being probed to the bottom, and the guilty party punished. The accused belongs to one of the noble families in France. There is no doubt there has really been a lot of cheating at cards, and the world is so prone to believe an accusation of this sort, that certain scoundrels trade on this knowledge and accuse innocent men in the hopes of making something out of it. We have detected one here doing tricks lately, and I think Mr George Russell was the last offender. Mr L. was playing cards at Nice last winter with a Frenchman, and before they began, Mr L.—asked in a careless way "do you play fair?" The Frenchman indignantly rose from his seat and asked his opponent what he meant. "Oh, just as you like," replied Mr L.—"I only meant that if you were going to cheat, so would I. I can do it too." And, according to the best authorities, the person in question can.

There have been dissertations lately, both in the pulpit and in periodical literature, regarding the existence of the devil. I am enabled to set the question at rest. He does exist, and is at the present moment in London. In one of my late letters I importuned you at some length with the history of that eminent *chevalier d'industrie*, James Hitchcock alias the Viscount de Montgomery. It is owing to my fortunate mention of that worthy in conversation the other day that I obtained my information (on which you may depend) concerning the master-servant with whom I am going to occupy you, and compared with whose really dazzling villainy the other luminary may pale his ineffectual fire. Perhaps, some of your readers may have met my hero, for he is just as much at home in the *host*, as in the *vilest* society. Has any one met in London, or on the Continent, a very handsome Englishman, but of strange, unusual peculiar beauty,—tall, his figure absolutely perfect in its combination of strength with elegance, curiously small feet, and with hands curious but not so well-formed as his other extremities—the long fingers being too speckle and prehensile, suggesting (and justify) too great an aptitude for clutching? His age will of course have varied according to the period at which you may have met this phenomenon; but you can calculate for yourself, since he is now 34. I have not spoken of his face. The characteristic of the poisoning Marquise de Brinvilliers was, we are told, her angelic look of innocence and purity. The same may be said of my angel of darkness: the peculiarity of his beauty is its spiritual, refined, clear, candid, emphatically good look. Except for his too modern air, he might have sat for "St John" in a picture of the *Last Supper*. His complexion is almost too beautiful for a man, pure pink and white. His forehead is as smooth and un wrinkled as that of any of the young girls he has betrayed; his eyes are described as indescribable; while his eyes are drawn with compasses; his eyes are as regular as when he is drawn with compasses; his eyes are described as indescribable. They are said to speak of his angel of darkness: the peculiarity of his beauty is its spiritual, refined, clear, candid, emphatically good look. Except for his too modern air, he might have sat for "St John" in a picture of the *Last Supper*. His complexion is almost too beautiful for a man, pure pink and white. His forehead is as smooth and un wrinkled as that of any of the young girls he has betrayed; his eyes are described as indescribable. They are said to speak of his angel of darkness: the peculiarity of his beauty is its spiritual, refined, clear, candid, emphatically good look. Except for his too modern air, he might have sat for "St John" in a picture of the *Last Supper*. His complexion is almost too beautiful for a man, pure pink and white. His forehead is as smooth and un wrinkled as that of any of the young girls he has betrayed; his eyes are described as indescribable. They are said to speak of his angel of darkness: the peculiarity of his beauty is its spiritual, refined, clear, candid, emphatically good look. Except for his too modern air, he might have sat for "St John" in a picture of the *Last Supper*.

Portfolio.

BETTER SO.

I took across the fields to-night;
Here, on the bridge above the river:
I hear the waters moan and shiver,
As they flow onward out of sight.

The air is faint with scent of flow'r,
The sky is of so pale a blue
The dull gold of the stars break through,
Like watching worlds that wait on ours.

I see the beauty of the night,
As one might see in some sweet dream
The beauty of a vision gleam
Ere it ever fades from sight.

Instead there rises, pale and cold;
The brightness of a day that's fled,
The sweetness of a love that's dead,
The aching of pain untold.

I shiver in the Autumn air;
My eyes are blind with bitter tears
For that fair promise of the years
That lie behind me, cold and fair.

It was so hard to let it go!
But can we in our blinding pain,
Tell gold from dross, tell loss from gain?
It may be it was better so.

HEALTH PROVERBS.
Where reason rules, appetite obeys.
He that wants health wants everything.
Sickness is felt, but health not at all.
The follies of youth are food for repentance in old age.

Eat little at dinner, and less at supper.
After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.

He that riseth early may walk, but he that riseth late must trot all day.

PRINCIPLE—HABIT.

It has been said we are a bundle of habits and do as we are in the habit of doing.

True, habit is very strong in us. And to do every day and always what is right, that we may make it easy to do right is of the first importance. It is equally true, that circumstances have been adverse, and we have formed the habit of doing what is wrong or undesirable there is no reason that we should be hopeless—habits may be overcome at all hazards, if they are undesirable.

We do not doubt it when the habit is vicious. But some habits not classed in this category are as deleterious, perhaps, as habits actually wicked. Some live an aimless, useless life, and think it honor to have no employment. Indeed in many places women are regarded simply as expensive playthings. To soil their delicate fingers, to have a fixed stated order for every day, would seem a mark of poverty, of necessity to "have a living—how terrible to good habits! Girls live aimlessly till it seems impossible to live otherwise. But the time will come, if they ever have what they dream of, a home of their own and people to make happy, that they will too late bewail their inefficiency. The more wealthy they are the more tact they will need, and if they find themselves mistresses of families with habits of late rising, snuff in the morning, a habit of spinning the day over little nothings, they will make a wreck of happiness and sink to an early grave. Tact, talent, efficiency, energy, decision, promptness, come from exercise. And early, constant training will only make one ready and effective.

FALSE APPEARANCES.

How common it is for men, and women too, to represent themselves as something greater or of more importance than they really are. The small tradesmen carrying on business in some by-lane calls himself a merchant, his shop an emporium, his back-kitchen a warehouse, and his cellar a depot; the bricklayer or carpenter is a contractor; the hair dresser is a professor; the wigmaker, an artist in hair; and the millman, a purveyor; while the dressmaker presides over the mysteries of her art in a *magasin des mœurs*. The same spirit shows itself here and there among all classes. In answer to an advertisement for a hospital-matron a "lady-superior" offers herself; and if a mistress is wanted for an infant school, applications are made, not always grammatically expressed, for the post of "governess." A father brings his daughter to the house of a lady who has been inquiring for a housemaid. She wears an imitation for jacket, imitation gold earrings, and an imitation chignon or plait, made of cotton or hemp by some new patent process of this imitation age, with a curious bunch of gauze, feathers, ribbons, grapes and flowers hung on behind by way of a bonnet; her hands are encased in lavender-coloured kid gloves, and she carries a light parasol in her hand, though the day is overcast; an umbrella would be much more to the purpose. She makes an imitation bow when the mistress of the house enters the room; and her father, who is proud of her appearance and manners, introduced her with the appropriate words, "This is the young lady, ma'am, as is open to an engagement for your situation." The owner of the house, who has no intention of resigning her situation, but only wants a housemaid, declines the application.—Sunday at Home.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

BY RICOURT CARISALCI.

DEJON.

On the 26th of January, having received orders to slip through the Prussian corps marching to the east, and to operate on their left flank, we started late on the morning of the 21st, having been delayed waiting for some stores. All the outstanding detachments of the army corps had been recalled into Dijon, in the expectation of an onward movement in the direction of Langres. I had sent forward a section of telegraph corps that had been attached to my brigade to connect Dijon with Messigny, a village about five miles on the road we had to follow.

As we approached this latter place we heard the guns booming to our left. At about the same time our cavalry advanced guard fell back, reporting the Prussians in the village, and stating that firing was still going on in it. The column was at once formed by fours, and the *pas d'école* taken up. In a few minutes we reached the first houses. Without altering our formation we dashed into the village, and found ourselves in the midst of the enemy. In a few minutes it was cleared, and we learned what had caused the firing prior to our arrival. The telegraph men were quietly putting up their wires, when some of the villagers came running to tell them the Prussians were entering. They immediately dragged the wagon they had with them into the yard of an isolated house, and harri-

caded themselves in it, counting on our speedy arrival. The Prussians summoned them to surrender, and on their refusal attacked them. I sent them back to Dijon, and having occupied the village, called Asnière, a little to our rear and about 300 yards from the road, we communicated with headquarters and waited.

Scarcely had these arrangements been made when the Prussians issued from the woods in our front and attacked us, and Asnière at the same time. After a short resistance we were forced back, but while re-forming the troops under cover of the walls of the villa we were reinforced by the rest of the brigade. We then proceeded to recapture the village at the point of the bayonet. Shortly afterwards orders were received to fall back on Dijon, as the attack on it threatened to assume serious proportions. Prussian troops having made their appearance in force in the Val-de-Suzon, and on the Paques road. We effected our retreat without being molested, carrying with us some 40 prisoners.

On reaching a hill near Dijon, on which the road passed, we had a splendid view of the battle that was going on. A valley the two armies—in it the infantry were at close quarters—the hills on both sides were crowded by batteries sending shells at their hardest at each other. As soon as we got within range a few missiles were sent in our direction, and anxious to return the compliment, we left the road, and by an oblique movement to the right placed ourselves on the enemy's left flank. Step by step the tide of battle rolled on till darkness found the French troops in possession of the enemy's positions, except Dax. The losses on both sides were very heavy. One of our battalions out of 21 officers had 11 killed and six wounded; we also lost one of our brigades general, Hanc Bassat, a Russian U'ring, who was killed early in the morning.

Our way back to the town passed through the valley that had been the scene of the hottest fighting during the day. The groans that could be heard issuing from the darkness told of men not yet succoured by the ambulances. At every few steps dead bodies would be met with, in most cases with their white faces turned to the sky.

Entering Dijon, and having disposed of the brigade, so as to have it under hand in case of sudden necessity, I went to the prefecture where the general lodged. As I arrived a deputation was issuing. It had been to request that the city might be abandoned, as to have it from bombardment. General Garibaldi refused the request, and declared his determination to hold it to the last. I arrived in time for a council of war that had been called to ascertain the state of the army, and in answer to a question put to me, it was found that we had only about 12,500 men on whom we could count. Our strength was numerically of 52,000 men, divided into two divisions of infantry, four light infantry brigades, two regiments of cavalry and fourteen or sixteen batteries of artillery. Unfortunately, the greater portion of our troops were mobilized National Guards, and quite untrustworthy. So 12,500 men, besides the artillery and cavalry, were all the troops we had to hold the city with against an average of 25,000 Prussians, partly replaced during each of the three days' fighting by fresh troops.

The night was passed in continual exchange of shots between the two fronts early in the morning, in the thick fog, the enemy tried to seize Talant, but having missed the road, nearly lost one of their batteries. The day was passed in resisting fierce attacks on the whole front, and the evening found both sides pretty much in the positions of the morning. We (the 4th) occupied a position to the right of Fontaine. Two companies only were engaged, and our guns amused themselves every now and then by sending shells into such of the Prussian corps as came within range. In the evening the enemy showed no intention of withdrawing, and we began to look forward with some anxiety to the coming day.

The night passed off comparatively quiet, but, early in the morning of the 23d, a most determined attack was made both on Talant and Fontaine. Then, by a sudden flank movement, the whole of the enemy's force was massed on the Langre road, and the attack recommenced from that quarter.

About a mile from the town the ground, till now perfectly level and bare, rises slightly. On this slope the Chateau de Pauilly is built; the house is surrounded by a fine park. All this had been occupied by two brigades (8,000 men) of mobilized National Guards; but as these, as soon as possible, dressed not after the fashion of the stagey gentlemen who are to be seen on autumn mornings at the Nord Station, with superb and most fantastic bags and gun-cases; but in the rough yeoman dress that was placed in great danger for some time. We happened to be acting as reserve to this corps, so that we received orders to advance at once. Halfway to the chateau, standing isolated in the fields, though the road passed by the side of it, there is a long black manufactory, composed of several buildings, enclosed by a wall. We succeeded in reaching and occupying this before the enemy. For some time we sustained the shock of the enemy's attack, but at last our wings were thrown back, and I found myself shut in with about 700 men.

To barricade the gates and loopholes the walls was the work of a few minutes, and as we had the order to hold the place at any cost—it was necessary leading to the entry of the enemy into Dijon—we felt there was little chance of coming out alive. The enemy's batteries began to play their hardest, and soon the place was a mass of ruins; the outer walls had given away in several places, and these openings soon became the scenes of hand to hand co. fight. Soon covered the fallen bricks with human bodies. Sometimes inside, sometimes outside, often on all sides at once, this went on from 1 o'clock till nearly 5. During this time a column marching four abreast appeared in the smoke advancing from Dijon, uncertain whether it might not be some of our own troops, firing was suspended on that side, till suddenly, the colors being displayed, we saw the Prussian eagle. The colors fell two or three yards from the wall, and though on our first attempt we were driven in again, we managed at last to gain possession of the only flag taken by the French army during the war. The carnage on the spot may be indicated by the fact that from 87 carloads of dead bodies were removed next day.

As we approached this latter place we heard the guns booming to our left. At about the same time our cavalry advanced guard fell back, reporting the Prussians in the village, and stating that firing was still going on in it. The column was at once formed by fours, and the *pas d'école* taken up. In a few minutes we reached the first houses. Without altering our formation we dashed into the village, and found ourselves in the midst of the enemy. In a few minutes it was cleared, and we learned what had caused the firing prior to our arrival. The telegraph men were quietly putting up their wires, when some of the villagers came running to tell them the Prussians were entering. They immediately dragged the wagon they had with them into the yard of an isolated house, and harri-

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CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

MARSHAL DE MACMAHON AT THE ELYSEE.

A grand gendarme! He is no rascal. He is guided by habit, by instinct. His far-reaching experience has given him a sagacity in dealing with men that is based on no principle. Cast into the midst of astute politicians who have been plotting against one another all their lives, or dexterous talkers of the Thiers and Odillon Barrot school, he has quickly held his own.

The lawyer turned politician—a human animal of the most formidable and ferocious instincts, with the eye of the lynx and the tooth of the wasp—sides about the soldiers; seeking his vulnerable point in vain. Torments of fervid oratory make no mark upon him. Voluminous reports, intended, to beat down his decision and to force him into a new path, move him not.

The De Broglie, Buffet, Dufaure, Pierres, D'Autiffré-Pasquier, Saye and Simons have played a series of party antics about him, invented troubles and difficulties, made and unmade combinations, and shown him his country on the edge of a precipice,

and he has confounded them one and all. The new President of the Council will not circumvent him. He is always ready to act boldly, but never to give a reason for his move. A staunch Conservative, encompassed by Legitimist traditions, and with deeply-rooted antipathies covering every shade of Republicanism, he continues to be, on the whole, a very satisfactory President of a Republic. The gentlemen of the *Droit de l'Homme* call him "old papa," and by many names much more offensive; and the political advocates of all shades are prodigal of clever things at old silent soldier's expense, because his store of sonorous phrases and rounded periods is small; but he continues his progresses, and says here and there his few straightforward words, just leaving it to be thoroughly understood everywhere that he knows the *consigne* France has given him, and intends to be faithful to it.

"J'y suis et j'y reste," is the remarkable specimen of Marshal de MacMahon's eloquence which will be remembered when all the fine speeches it has been fate to hear under his presidency shall have vanished into thin air, and the names of the speakers shall have been forgotten. It is the speech of a gendarme. It is not for me to discuss or think. I was placed here, and here I shall remain. For seven years I am on guard, and let no farrer venture to play tricks about my sentry-box! These are the terms on which the hero of Magenta occupies the Elysee; and smokes his pipe and takes a quiet hand with the Maréchal in the evening, while the five hundred kings of France storm and call one another bad names at Versailles, or daily with the destinies of their country in Left and Centre and Right and Right Centre groups, gathered in hole-and-corner assembly rooms. Poor M. Thiers gave himself infinite trouble, talking, writing, and receiving from daybreak till bedtime, when he was President of the Republic. His panting secretary toiled after him in vain. The Marshal, on the contrary, is quite content with the business which comes to him in the course of the day. He never goes out to seek it. When the Marshal goes abroad it is for a gallop, a military inspection, or a day's shooting.

The sporting propensities of the Marshal exasperate the ex-President, who observes, with a sneer, that when he governed France he found no time for the sports of the field. The difference between the men is fundamental. The Marshal is a man of military tastes and instincts; and he is a born country gentleman. When he is not reviewing troops, inspecting forts, watching artillery practice at Vincennes, examining some new engine of war, or discussing an improved cartridge, he likes to take a day's shooting over his own property, that of his wife, or that of a friend, and that in his own thoroughly sportsmanshiplike way. He will set out in the early morning, with his son or some other companion, or often alone, dressed not after the fashion of the stagey gentlemen who are to be seen on autumn mornings at the Nord Station, with superb and most fantastic bags and gun-cases; but in the rough yeoman dress that was placed in great danger for some time. We happened to be acting as reserve to this corps, so that we received orders to advance at once. Halfway to the chateau, standing isolated in the fields, though the road passed by the side of it, there is a long black manufactory, composed of several buildings, enclosed by a wall. We succeeded in reaching and occupying this before the enemy. For some time we sustained the shock of the enemy's attack, but at last our wings were thrown back, and I found myself shut in with about 700 men.

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He did with extraordinary pomp, at the coronation of William III. of Prussia in 1864; and in 1864 he was Governor-General of Algeria, appointed to carry out the reforms on which the Emperor was bent. And lastly he led the army from Châlons to Sedan, where he was wounded in time to rid him of the responsibility of surrender. This wound, it has been often said, was not the least of Marshal de MacMahon's strokes of luck.

If not a grand, the Elysee is a gorgeous palace. The *salon d'honneur*, which looks upon the garden, is absolutely dazzling with its Louis-Sixteenth ornamentation, its wealth of mirrors, and its hundreds of lights. But it is interesting chiefly because it leads to the historic corners of the palace. Beyond is the Emperor's bed-chamber, now a brilliant reception-room, with a dainty tasseled recess at the end, where the great captain's bed stood. Chaplin has painted some charming bits—when chancing bits are generally wasted—over the lofty doors of the official home of the Marshal. President of the Republic is, in short, a stately place, but made home-like by the children who range through it; who, by the way, are given to talk English as homage to their sire's descent, and who affect a Scotch bonnet. It is quite apart from the ceremonial halls below, where the illustrious billiard-player of the premier, his pipe laid aside, clatters to the vestibule, his breast ablaze with pride to receive his imperial highness or his majesty.

The official home of the Marshal-President of the Republic is, in short, a stately place, but made home-like by the children who range through it; who, by the way, are given to talk English as homage to their sire's descent, and who affect a Scotch bonnet. It is quite apart from the ceremonial halls below, where the illustrious billiard-player of the premier, his pipe laid aside, clatters to the vestibule, his breast ablaze with pride to receive his imperial highness or his majesty.

CURIOSITIES OF CARD-PLAYING.

One of the monthly periodicals, the pages of which usually contain a little gossip concerning the game of whist and other card games, in the form either of communications or notices to correspondents, inserted about three years ago a letter from a gentleman at Dundee on a subject which whilst players recognize as coming among the curiosities of their favorite game, viz.: the chance which sometimes brings together a remarkable group of cards in one of the hands dealt out. He said: "One of the most extraordinary incidents in connection with whist, I dare say you ever heard of, occurred here this week. Four gentlemen of the highest respectability, with whom I am well acquainted, were playing at whist last Wednesday evening. They had been playing about a couple of hours, when one of them, after having dealt, found his hand to consist of the whole thirteen trumps. Two packs of cards were used alternately all the time, and this occurred with one of them, after being shuffled and cut in the usual way."

The question at once suggests itself: Were the cards really well shuffled, so as to do away with any special classification which they had previously undergone? If they formed a new pack arranged systematically, if they had not been shuffled since the playing of some of the more peculiar games at cards side by side for the production of some fanciful or pictorial display—then the finding of (say) all the hearts at distances of exactly four cards apart, so as to give out all thirteen to the dealer, could easily be accounted for. But here the name of the informant was given, together with the evening and locality of the play, furnishing much guarantee that no hoax or exaggeration was perpetrated. Besides this, we know that such a coincidence can occur; and mathematicians, or at least arithmeticians, have devoted no small amount of attention to a determination of the chances for and against its occurrence. Not very long ago, in London, four gentlemen sat down to whist, and in cutting for partners cut or turned up the four aces. Of course, for the purpose of the game, another process of cutting was necessary, and there was an end of the matter, but the fact, thus placed on record, affords a second instance of the occurrence of something which in its nature was exceedingly improbable.

Up the grand staircase to the exquisite Byzantine chapel, which the architect Leacoux built for the Empress in 1867. It is richly decorated with marble and gold, and includes some admirable paintings of saints by the son of poor Madame Hortense Cornu, the Emperor's foster-sister and devoted friend and literary attendant when he was writing his work on artillery in the fortress of Ham. A delightful, clever, and accomplished old lady was Madame Cornu, whom we gossiped with about her dear Prince Louis some two years ago. The room round about the chapel are the private apartments of the Duchess of Magenta and her family. They are those which the Empress would have occupied had the Emperor died in the Tuilleries. The walls of the boudoir are panelled with engraved glass of elaborate design. This was intended as the Empress's bath-room; but it is now the Marshale's billiard-room and the play-room of his children, where at times several noisy games go forward together at the four aces installed in different corners of the room. Beyond the room of games is the Marshale's ordinary sitting-room.

The Marshale is a very busy and a very devout lady. She is to be seen at all the important church ceremonies. The other day she gave the Bishop of Versailles a mitre encompassed by a river of diamonds for his "silver wedding," the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate. Republican tongues are very wicked about this and the general devotion of the Marshale to the Church. Of course she is in the hands of the Jesuits, and the Marshale, being somewhat uxorious for a Frenchman, is in their hands also. Hence all kinds of mischief may be expected at any moment. The Marshale's strong Legitimist sympathies, and the crowd of rustling visitors who come to the superbly tapestried antechamber beyond, to pay their respects to "The First Lady of the Republic," leaving equipages covered with heraldic glories behind, deepen the Republican mistrust. When the hostess and her visitors from the dual coronet come to her upon the wings of the eagle. They

POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (F.R.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; O. S. is to be sent; L. at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, and Japan; Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.	3	8	2	4
Between the above, by Contract Mail.	3	8	2	4
RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.				
To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, &c.,	8	*	2	4
*See Tables below.				
INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going from Galle as unpaid.				
Straits. U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension.				
LETTERS.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, Indi, Ceylon, Aden, &c.				
Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.				
Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 36.				
Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.				
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N. R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.				
REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt, (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.				
NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.				
BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices, cannot be paid.				
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.				
The United Kingdom.				
Superscription.				
Books & Patterns.				
via				
Letters.				
Papers.				
1 oz.	2 oz.	Every 4 oz.		
Brindisi (Br.).	28	6	4	8
Marselles (Fr.).	24	4	2	4
Southampton (Br.).	12	2	4	8
By Priv. Steamer	12	2	4	8
via Brindisi	22	4	4	8
Registration Fee, 8 cents.				
Continent, &c., of Europe.				
Letters.				
Registration.				
Newspapers.				
Books.				
Patterns.				
Austria, Germany, Hungary.—				
(Br.) via Brindisi.	18	12	4	10
(Br.) Trieste.	22	12	4	10
(Fr.) Marilles.	36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.
Bulgaria, Denmark, Faroe Is., Helgoland, Iceland, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland.				
(Br.) via Brindisi.	18	12	4	10
(Br.) Trieste.	26	12	6	14
(Fr.) Marilles.	36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
France and Algeria.				
Italy, (Br.)	14	12	2	6
(Fr.)	36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Spain.				
Via Gibraltar.	24	None	4	L.
Brindisi.	36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Marselles.	36	D.P.	O.P.	C.P.
Southampton.	None	8	14	
Portugal & Azores.				
Via Gibraltar.	24	None	4	L.
Brindisi.	36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Marselles.	36	D.P.	O.P.	C.P.
Southampton.	28	16	12	
Gibraltar, (Br.)	24	8	4	8
(Fr.)	36	None	C.P.	C.P.
Turkey.				
British Office.	24	8	2	4
Austrian Office.	22	12	4	16
French Office.	24	D.P.	2	C.P.
Greece.	24	None	C.P.	C.P.
Malta, (Br.)	8	6	4	8

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North Central, South America, and Hawaii. Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas.—

Via Brindisi or Marseilles.

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.—

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 18 18

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.—

Letters, 50 46

Registration, None

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honduras, and Eri. 16 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.—

Letters, 62 58

Registration, None

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii.—

Letters, 34 80

Registration, None

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage, than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted, either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters, photographs (when not on glass) or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, or markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended

for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum,

wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U. S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.

Hongkong U. S. Stamps, 1 cent.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Victoria, Island, Bermuda, V. I., Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Nassau, 8 cents.

Argentina, 8 cents.

Honduras, and Eri. 16 cents.

Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.—

Letters, 50 46

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Letters, 62 58

Registration, None

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Letters, 62 58

Registration, None

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Letters, 62 58

Registration, None

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.

Age.

Captains.

Flag.

Rig.

Tons.

Date of Arrival.

Consignee or Agents.

Destination.

Remarks.